[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch

New York, June 11, 1887. Everybody sells liquor on Sundays new, and the result of the reliction is that half the town is intoxicated on the day that is dedicated to religion. From famine it has grown to be a flood. At Terrace Garden Sunday night there was a theatrical performance and wine-drinking at the same time. It was Rhine wine. In ordering it one was obliged to call for "German cider."

I have been enabled to get the following extracts of the opinions of the well-known lawyer Edward L. An-drews, on which the great fight against the blue-laws will be made next week. On one side is an antiquated statute; on the other the vast liquor and hotel interests of New York, with their wealth of brains, assurance, energy, "pull," and capital. The liquor-men will win. Mr. Andrews said :

"The legislation of New York does not authorize any interference between hotel-keepers and their guests. The laws in question were drawn to regulate dram-drinking and not hotel-keeping. Hotels do not exist by sufferance; on the contrary, they are favored by the not a common-law offence. Hence, inns which are maintained as a convenience | nickels of the betters. for the travelling public may furnish

liquors, &c., on Sunday.

Whenever the English Parliament has legislated on the Sunday liquortraffic it has carefully protected the rights of inns. For example, the statutes of William and Victoria contain exceptions like the following:

"Provided always that nothing here-in contained shall extend to prohibit the sale of spirits, wine, or beer to a traveller or to persons lodging in the The line of legislation in New York

is similar.

The revised statutes of this State, after prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday, contain the following safe-guard of hotel rights:

Excepting to lodgers in such inns or taverns or to persons actually travelling on that day in the cases allowed

Careful examination of all the laws passed since 1830 shows that the above exception is still in force, and is today the law of the land. It has never been expressly repealed, though the Legislature has repealed the title immediately succeeding it. Implied repeals are disfavored, and no repugnancy exists between this average of the peals and washers of some declaration. in favor of the homes of so many citizens and the closing of the bar-rooms. On the other hand, instead of re-

aling the Legislature has frequently affirmed the principle involved in the foregoing extract from the revision. The set of 1869, after prohibiting midnight and Sunday liquor sales, Nothing herein contained shall be

construed to prevent hotels from receiving and otherwise entertaining the travelling public on Sunday, subject to the restrictions contained in this act."

A similar exception is inserted in the acts of 1857 and 1873, being the statutes on which the present measures the subject of the present measures of the present me

York is weary of the hay-seed government of back county farmers, and will take the law into her own hands.

The ingenious toy-maker of old who made a coach-and-four, complete as to all details, so small that the shell of a hezlenut would cover it, has been surpassed in the line of ingenious playthings by a Rhode Island Yankee. With true Yankee shrewdness this toymaker has so constructed his creations that they make money and draw it from two channels into one coffer. The devices are the little gold and silver steamboats, locomotives, fireengines and Corliss engines, which are found in the luxurious New York salcons and hotel lobbies, in one amusement hall, and in public resorts all over the Union. The idea of constructing these toys, whose mechanism should be made to move by dropping nickels into a slot in the pedestal on which they rested criginated with an ingenious New England model-maker, see if principal hotelon Union Square offered the manufacturer in question \$5,000 for the model of a steam fire-engine, the machinery of which runs to the tunes of a music-box after one has dropped a nickel into the slot in the pedestal. The offer was refused and they always guy us."

because the firm never permits "Do your wires perfo its goods to go out of its possession. They lease the toys for the hand-some sum of \$80 per month or give the proprietors of profitable resorts a percentage of the income. In cases where a percentage is given the collector of a bank, designated by the owners, calls once a week to clean out the nickels that the toy has accumulated and to give the proprietor of the place his share, which never exceeds 38 per cent. In popular resorts the inco from these toys amounts to \$8 and \$12 day. They are models of fire-engines, locomotives, or steamers of certain well-known manufacturers or lines, which pay the company for making them a handsome sum for advertising their corporations. Thus money from two sources accrues to the rich Yankees who originated the idea. One of the first of their machines was the model of a steamboat a compound improved tele-thermome-placed in a Chicago saloon of note. ter, and the name wasn't as big as the placed in a Chicago saloon of note.

Since that steamer was put in profitable work the little thing would do. It operation more than a dozen devices | would ring a bell better and quicker have been placed in New York resorts, saloons as far West as Denver and as far if the room grew too cold or if it grew South as Texas. In the places frequented by the poorer classes they have music-boxes, which are operated by dropping cents into the slots. The saverage income from these is \$5 per day. The Yankee has not yet been able to make music-boxes that equal those of the fwiss manufacture, and the makers of the toys in question, all of which see provided with music-boxes, send abroad \$50,000 a year for them. The South as Texas. In the places frequented by the poorer classes they have music-boxes, which are operated by dropping cents into the slots. The

most profitable model is a steam fire-A magnificent locomotive, perfect as to every detail, ranks next in perfect as to every detail, ranks next in popularity. Its machinery works, its electric head-light blazes forth, and a music-box underneath it plays popular airs at the instance of a nickel. In a few weeks habitués of one New York place who choose to spend their nickels.

During the conversation he had finplace who choose to spend their nickels on the device will see the perfect model of a modern perfecting printing-press, which will throw off as souvenirs copies of a newspaper. The manufacturers will derive income from the nickels, from the royalty paid by the news-papers advertised, or from certain firms whose advertisements appear in

the souvenirs. In addition to these toys are the machines made by a New York firm, which gather in the nickels at a surprising rate in much-frequented resorts. One of these gives the depositor of a nickel a shock of electricity, and another shows him his weight. One of the most popular inventions in this line is a little apparatus which, when a nickel is dropped into it, throws out a recepta-ble and presents the donor of the fivecent piece with a package of candy. The stock of the company making these machines last mentioned is so greedily taken up that none is on the market. Branch corporations for introducing their nickel-collectors in Eu-

rope are to be organized.

The New England Yankee inventor who first originated the idea is making a miniature race-course for sporting resorts. Several little horses run about a circular hurdle track so constructed that no one can tell which horse will win. The toy will give betting men a common law. Sunday travelling is chance to wager their money on the lawful and liquor-selling on Sunday is miniature horses and the owner of the miniature horses and the owner of the invention a handsome income from the

CONDENSED LIGHTNING.

In the basement of Broadway, at the corner of John street, is a circular iron plate on whose surface raised-letters inlicate that it belongs to Mr. Thomas A. Edison, America's greatest inventor. Every other evening about 8 o'clock, after the busy thoroughfare has been deserted by every son of toil, excepting it may be the thirsty trampand the thirstier policeman, an intelligent, neatly-dressed man carrying a medium-sized box, emerges from the dusk and sortment of cold-chisels, cleaners, jimmies, and wrenches, removes the plate after much toil from the metal frame in which it square chamber, whose walls and floor seem to be incrusted metal. Near both top and bottom are ponderous ber. From each ring wires radiate, passing through the walls of the chamer and losing themselves in the earth below the pavement. The man gloves

whole truth. With this principle in view a solution is easily reached, by simply joining the several clauses relating to the same subject matter. Legally speaking the entire legislative conception is at present thus substantially expressed:

"You shall not sell liquors on Sunday to any person as a beverage, but you may receive and entertain lodgers and travellers at any time."

that would be the last of me. A year ago I was a little thoughtless or clumsy, and slightly 'grounded the negative main.' That is, I touched that upper for to try a book, but publishers are chary, and the international copying first is still a thing of the future. Young writers, however, should consider this: Very few of the successful literary men of the day achieved a si if it had been engraved with a chisel, and then eaten with nitric acid longers and travellers at any time." whole truth. With this principle in that would be the last of me. A year could not. Generally speaking young each other's waists. They were silently Sunday to any person as a beverage, but you may receive and entertain lodgers and travellers at any time."

The whole legislative object is thus achieved. Ear-rooms are closed, dramdrinking is stopped, but the unwarrantable result is avoided of dictating what a citizen shall consume at his hotel and on his dinner table.

The fight will be made on this basis.

The glaved a muscular arm that looked as if it had been engraved with a chieved each with nitric acid to produce an etching plate. "I was achieved. Ear-rooms are closed, dramdrinking is stopped, but the unwarrantable result is avoided of dictating what a citizen shall consume at his hotel and on his dinner table.

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The glaved a muscular arm that looked as if it had been engraved with a chieved as if it had been engraved with a chieved. It was so the two dence that they will sconer or later in the hospital over a month for that, gain the reputation until late in life. If they denote that they will sconer or later in the hospital over a month for that, and it was so tough a lesson that I'll never forget it. I'll shew you how strong that current is." 'He took a a broken pair of fine pliers, and holding to produce an etching plate. "I was chieved. Ear-rooms are closed, dramdrinking is stopped, but the unwarrantable result is avoided of dictating what a citizen shall consume at his hotel and on his dinner table.

No better illustration of what good actors can do for a play has obscurred them with a cleft piece of wood touched the covet."

No better illustration of what good actors can do for a play has obscurred them with a cleft piece of wood touched the reputation until late in life. If they chieve the husbands of the two come or later in the reputation until late in life. If they chem confidence that they will sconer or later.

The fight will be made on this basis. It will be an interesting struggle, but one end to the upper copper ring and there is small doubt of the result. New one to the steel cover rim. In an instant the gray metal broke into sparks and flame. He removed it with the remark: 'That current would burn up a crowbar or a lamp-post if it were pro-perly directed."

'Is there much danger ?"

BEHAVING BADLY. smaller every day as we know more about handling electricity. It's like a horse sometimes that runs away. It will get into railroad tracks and knock a horse over and sometimes kill the animal. Sometimes it leaks out of the wires and gets into a water or steamsipe and then paralyzes some of these Italians you see digging up the streets nowedsys. They think it is the devil and hold a prayer-meeting. Sometimes it gets us boys. Down in Wall street one day the lights were behaving badly and I went down to see what was the matter. Everything was all right inside the offices, and went out in the street to ingenious New England model-maker, see if there was a leak or a bad wire, and fortunes are now being made out. It was raining a little, just a drizzle. I of the enterprise. One large firm in put my hand on the plate-glass window Providence, R. I., has a large factory and I was knocked down just as clean devoted entirely to the business and as if Sullivan had done the job. You scores of men employed. Strange to see the wire leaked just over the win-say, the makers refuse to sell their dow, and the layer of rain on the glass, goods. Last week the proprietor of the along with the gold lettering, made a good conductor, and I got the benefit of the job. I was sore the next three days, but I fixed it up all the same as if nothing had happened. We hate to let on to outsiders when we get caught ourselves. It doesn't look professional

"Do your wires perform any work beyond illuminating?" Certainly, all sorts and kinds. It runs fans in restaurants, revolving hairbrushes in barber shops, sewing and knitting machines in private families, passenger and freight-elevators, den-tists' augers, and the bellows for church It rings the bells in flats and organs. opens doors, and protects houses from burglars. Then it is now used, and so far as I know these are the latest ideas out, in reinforcing telegraph and telephone circuits, in nickel, bronze, conper, silver, and gold-plating, in putting metal on the backs of looking-glasses and in running electric clocks.

"There are probably newer things than that, but I haven't heard of them yet. Every day there isn't less than one new patent on some funny racket or another. I saw one that was put in in an up-town brewery last month. It was called than you or I can do if a watchman went asleep, if the engine ran too slow,

much flows in each wire, how much leaks, how much is wasted, and how much is tapped and drawn off by our

ished the work, readjusted and fastened the cover into the rim, luted it with red lead, and refilled the box with his many implements. With a cheery "goodnight" he disappeared in the darkness on his way to the next chamber down

A STORY-WRITER'S OPPORTUNITIES. is always heaped with manuscripts of final arbiter, and who decides whether any of the articles shall be used. A good deal depends upon availability. A very good article may be too long or too short, or may have been recently touched upon, or else contain some idea that the editor does not approve. But let Mr. Alden speak for himself.

A fair chance, I think," he replies. "What I mean is, suppose a young man or woman should come to town with no other capital than a supposed

their making money."
"What kind of literature is most

chances of success?"

are far more successful in writing these sized box, emerges from the dusk and stops at the plate. From the box he draws a singular-looking rug about two feet square and four inches thick, composed of loosely-wound and more loosely-woven cetton-wick. On this he kneels, and then, with a queer assertment of cold-chisels, cleaners, more apt to employ situations which | now remains to be seen what the Queen admit of a portrayal of subtle shades | will have to say to Mrs. Köhler when of feeling. These are the successful was so firmly set, Beneath is a large square chamber, whose walls and floor poems the same holds good. Men write poems of description and action, women of passion and feeling.

"Can you mention a few men who have made their way to reputation through the medium of the maga-

zines?"
"Yes, there is Robert Burns Wilson, the poet. He has never published a volume of verse to my knowledge, yet his reputation stands high. Then there is Joel Chandler Harris, wheather the referred to the referred to the referred to the classical sample. is hand with a rubber glove and works | is Jeel Chandler Harris, who first made his hand with a rubber glove and works a few minutes with the complicated ata few minutes with the complicated atfachments, here removing a piece, a hit by his contributions to periodical
fachments, here removing a piece, a literature. George W. Cable owes
there tightening a serew, here changing a much to the magazines, and so does
the position of a wire, and there inserting an insulator. As he paused I
ber of others, such as W. H. Bishop,
asked him which of the many electric
systems begetten in Menlo Park he
with the number of women who have
with the number of women who have
the position of a wire, and there inserting an insulator. As he paused I
ber of others, such as W. H. Bishop,
but their number is small compared
with the supporting pole and made
it appear as though the lights were
feating in the air. I had hardly finished my explanations to the old gentleman when the fog lifted and the whole
of the square was revealed, with its
dark foliage and the patches of light on
the recognition of the square was revealed. succeeded.

the settled policy of the State thus expressed should be considered side by side with the section prohibiting "sales of liquors, &c., on Sundays and election-days to any person whatever as a beverage." This rule is well established, and as the Legislature cannot express in one breath all its mandates on any given subject, the rule is absolutely requisite in order to get at the whole truth. With this principle in whole truth. With this principle in the suppose of the sake of many precautions and regulating to the string words. Of course this is not an intext words. Of course this is not an intext

recently than "Hypperite" furnishes at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre. The play was written by the obtrusive and | noisier persons occupied them. noisy John A. Stevens and another The other man's name escapes me. So it does every one else. lost in the redundancy, force, and no-toricty of John A. Stevens. The dramatie critics gave the play such twisting and scorehing-hot condemnation "There used to be, but it grows and abuse that the theatre has been crowded to the doors ever since the first night. "Hypocrite" came very near being a great play. It is the story of "Othello" reversed. The schemer, plotter, and villain is a mulatto who hates his master and first poisons his benefactor's mind against his wife, and then attempts to poison him. There is no end of striking situations, a scene with a maniac and a violent death. What makes the production remarkable is the excellence of the cast. There are three leading men in the principal parts-Osmond Tearle, Herbert Kelsey, and Newton Gotthold. The occasion offers an admirable opportunity to compare them. The honors for force and power fall to Mr. Gotthold, but Kelsey is in excellent form, and Tearle has gained much in grace and vivacity during his recent tours both in America and England. The audience was three quarters feminine. In many instances there were three or four women in a party, with only a small boy or a prodigiously

sleepy old gentleman for an escort. The women were always armed with opera-glasses. Can any one explain the extraordinary charm that the fashionable leading men exert? New York is still talking of the Kyrle Bellew farewell. The actor was mobbed by women. It was the occasion of his last matinée before he sailed for England. The company was playing in Daly's Theatre, and after the performance the actors hurried home to dinner. The stage entrance of the theatre is on Sixth avenue, in a neighborhood that is famous for brawls and houses of unsavory reputation. Bellew was tardy. It was quite late when he finally strode out of the stage door and started back abashed. There were 300 women crowding around the door waiting to get a last look at the idol. Across the street were more, and there were little groups of silly and shameless feminine fools scattered would about. Further along they stood waiting on the corners to see him pass by. Were they ladies? Every woman is a "lady" in America, I suppose. All of the love-sick creatures in that mob-were well dressed—many of them magnificently so—and they seemed to be ashamed of themselves. I have seldom seen so many distinctively handsome girls. Very few were beyond twenty years of age, though here and there were dried and eager

spinsters beside themselves with ex-

yearning creatures, and jumping in those were! Poor, tattered, old shreds, slammed the door and yanked the curclinging to their posts, and reverently eczematous scale and some tain down.
"Where to, sir?" bellowed the driver through the roof.

"Anywhere," came from a voice within that was surcharged with an-guish. "Anywhere, but for the love of Heaven get me away from these things! The cab rolled around the corner and the women, looking monstrously unhappy, drifted away amid the jibes

and jeers of the crowd.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S WEDDING-CAKE, A piece of rich, moldy wedding-cake with an inchand a half of musty sugar-frosting was sent by express last The editor of Harper's Magazine,
Mr. William M. Alden, is as busy a
man as you can find in town. His desk
were tarnished silver leaves on the relic, week by the Cupard steamer as a jubiand a faded bit of ivory satin-ribbon all kinds, from all sorts of people, on all sorts of subjects, and they come from all parts of the universe. The first impression one gets as he looks at Mr.

Alden's desk is that one of Uncle Sam's mail sacks has been emptied upon it. mail-sacks has been emptied upon it. was cut from the identical wedding-This is far from true, because the letters piled there have been very carefully road by another person, whose duty it is to sift the wheat from the chaff and to decide whether the articles.

Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. How he reads are meritorious. If he thinks so he outlines the plot in a few lines on a little slip of paper, pins it to the article, and sends it to Mr. Alden, who is final arbiter, and who decides whether any of the articles, shall be used. A distributed a large slice of the cake among her friends. One of these was a Mrs. Kohler, who lived at 7 Lower Sackville street, Dublin. Mrs. Kohler now lives and has lived for many years in Mount Vernon with her son-in-law, "What chance is there for a young writer in New York nowadays?" I ask.

"A fair chance I think "I ask."

"A fair chance I think "I ask." man who toasted Jeff. Davis at the ban-quet given in honor of the Confederate leader about a year ago in Savannah by the Chatham Artillery, which action called upon him in some quarters talent for writing. What sort of head-way could they make and what are their siderably over eighty years old, and is as could they make and what are then also considered they make and they are the are they are th likely to meet acceptance?"

"Short stories and poems. Women in fifty years, she would yield up the novel memento to the Empress Queen. than men. They are better equipped to meet the demands of the age. Most not have express packages sent direct

> In | tique contents. PLAYGROUNDS OF THE PEOPLE. One very foggy night last week, as I stepped out of the Hoffman House, I was approached by a benevolent-look

ing old gentlemen, who stopped me.
"Pardon me," he said, "but I have been puzzled to know what those lights

I saw that he referred to the electric lights in Madison Square. The fog enthe two walks. It was a beautiful scene, and my country friend let a sigh

crowded tegether, and the younger and boys and girls were playing games on the tar walks. The merry shouts of tresh young voices resounded through the air and amused the older people, who were watching their frolies.

There is not a city in the country where a similar scene could be of served. In the centre of one of the most busy thorughfares in the city, suc rounded on all sides by immense baildings devoted to business and large hotels, this little park is nevertheless as much shut out from all the noise and clangor of busy life as though it had been located up in Harlem. Exactly similar to it is Union Square, and of the two the latter is more frequented by the poorer people. It is in democratic neighborhood, and further

away from the freezing influence of the aristocratic clubs and hotels. To the working people who live in the vicinity, or near enough to be able to walk to them, these parks are more beneficial and a source of greater delight than the great Central Park. The latter is hedged in by so many cast-iron rules, and is controlled by so many dangerous and blackguarding policemen, that the pleasure of going there is frequently marred by the sight of some exasperating injustice. Be-sides, the poor man living in the neighborhood of Union Square cannot always afford to pay ten cents car-fare to go to Central Park for a few hours. Eut whatever may be said in favor of Central Park in the daytime, at night, at least, there is no comparison, for it is legally closed at 9 o'clock, whereas

the squares are always open.

The big electric lights which are mounted on the top of the lofty pole which stands in the centre of each of the squares are distinguishing marks of the city. They can be seen from any part of the harbor on the North or East river, towering far above the city. Union Square is frequently used as a central point from which to view parades, and as an open-air meeting place Madison Square is more fre quently used as a reviewing place for military parades.

HENRY BERGH AND GENERAL SHERMAN. "If selfishness were contagious and what an awful epidemic there would be, and what a lot of good material for funerals would be gathered up right here," said a witty lady on Decoration-day as forty or fifty of us stood on the steps of the Fifth-avenue branch of the Mercantile Library, trying to see over and through each other so as to now and then catch a glimpse

of the procession as it marched by. Everybody laughed except the brassnosed woman who had provoked the re-mark by spreading a parasol directly in front of three small but eager chil-

clinging to their posts, and reverently carried by old and broken men, who, themselves young, and active, had followed these same flags when they came fresh and crisp from the loving hands that worked so bravely to send banners that should be worthy of the men who

were to follow them. Poor, tattered, silken wrecks! What memories they arouse! what tears they start! I found myself with pictures of unutterable sorrow in my heart and tears on my checks and I realized that it was the flags and not the men that stirred my blood and made me fiercely angry that no one cheered them, and that men stood stolidly by with covered heads while these pathetic symbols of glory and of death were borne once more to the graves of those who had followed them so bravely and fallen under their folds.

I hope that this did not happen anywhere else along the line of march, and that all of the brass-nosed, selfish women, and stolid, unenthusiastic men happened to be massed on that particu-lar block, where even the banner with lincoln on it did not call forth one single cheer and made no man lift his

A little farther down a pretty girl about the kissable age-you may decide for yourself how old she was-with lips as fresh as a rose, and eyes as pure and clear that no other jewels could be half so rich and beautiful, exclaimed:
"Oh, which one is General Sherman?
I must see General Sherman! I never have, and he might die!

Her companion laughed. "Well, the very homeliest old codger you see today will be the General.

"Provided that your ugly old chap is as thin as a match and as dry as a New York Sunday," put in one of the

party. shall cheer," said the pretty maiden.
I thought that I would tell her that she would have to go down on Madison quare to see Sherman; but I yielded o the temptation to see what man she would cheer on the strength of deci-ding that he took the palm for homeli-

A puffy old German commanding one division of the Grand Army came near receiving the honor vicariously, but she suddenly stopped and said: "Thin? Well, he's not thin, and beides he looks as if he drank beer! Does Sherman ?" "No. Sherman looks as if he drank

bran," said a bystander, and everybody Just then Mr. Bergh hove in sight and

the little miss hesitated no longer. She cheered lestily. There he is! There he is! He she receives the package with its anlooks just like you said; but I don't care, he's just splendid, anyhow. Oh,

chy don't the people cheer him?" And before her escort knew which nan she had chosen to bestow her enthusiasm for General Sherman upon Mr. Bergh had passed, all unconscious of the distinguished honor done him, the compliments paid his manly beauty, nd showered upon his humane head. So the man whose profession it is to revent suffering and death was misaken for the one whose profession re-uires him to dispense both when occa-ion demands—and all because both nen are tall, thin, and look as dry as a powder-magazine.

SPENCER F. BAIRD.

Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute. Washington, D. C.

strinte, Washington, D. C.
Profess r Baird is very scriously ill. As a sindent of nature and secretary of the smithsonian Institute, at Washington, his abors have been such as all intelligent men rectated. Wherever personally known he

Pa., on February 3, 1823. His elementary studies were completed in his native town, when he entered Dickinson College, where he was graduated when seventeen years of



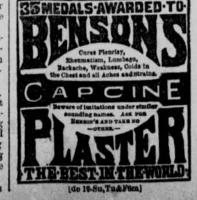
ieliow his favorate line of research, deveiling himself with youthful cutturism to natu-ral history. In the prosecution of this leaved full be took long pedestring excursions, those having by a store of leath for the absorbing tasks of the riper years. During this time be callected the specimens which formed the nucleus of the museum at the Smithsonian Institute. The years of leisure thus appropriated were followed by the reading of medical books. Mr. Bard atterwards attended hermres at the College of Paysicians and Surreuns, New York. In 1815, which was three years later, he was made profeswas three years later, be was made profes-sor in Dickirson College, where he turght the senors in physiology, the sophomores geometry, and the fre-basen in geology. He found time, however, to carry on the work begun in previous years, and during vacation be made extended tours. One year he walked over twenty-two hundred miles. On leaving bome he went to Wash-ington to live, and from 1850 he has been connected with the Smittsonian Institute. For the last nine verys, or since the death of For the last nine years, or since the death of Professor Henry, in 1878, he has had entire executive control of the establishment. He has seen it grow from a few small boxes of

has seen it grow from a few small boxes of specimens to its present splendid propor-tions, and in its building up he has had always a preminent part.

Baird's study is in the basement of his residence at Washington, where for many years its occupant has busied himself five hours every week day before going to the hours every week day before going to the institute, there to receive visitors and perform more of the routine labor incident to a vast correspondence and scientific and literary pursuits. The scientist is a noble-looking man, over six feet high, and possessing a figure with broad shoulders and a together missive. He is careless in dress, farmer-like in appearance, and abstracted in carriage. His face is very intellectual

in carriage. His face is very intellectual and pleasing.

The Protessor's work will be of permanent vaine outside of what he has done for the Smithsonian Institute. In 1849 he translated and edited the text for the "Inconographic Encyclopedia," the English version of "Heck's Bilder Atlas." Between 1850, when he was made assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and 1874 be found opportunity, notwithstanding the arduous duties attendant upon his resulting to publish six works upon North position, to publish six works upon North American Natural History. From 1870 to 1878 he was scientific editor of Harper & Brothers' periodicals.



CURED BY CUTICURA.

CURED BY CUTICURA.

My little son, aged eight years, has been afficied with Exzema of the scaip, and at times a great portion of the body, ever since he was two years old. It began in his cars and extended to his scaip, which becarse covered with scabe and sores, and from which a sticky fluid poured out, causing intense itching and distress, and leaving his hair matted and lifeless. Underneath these scabe the skin was raw, like a piece of beefsteak. Gradually the hair came out and was destroyed, until but a small patch was left at the back of the head. My friends in Peabody know how my liftle boy has suffered. At night he would scratch his head until his pillow was covered with blood. I used to the his hands behind him, and in many ways tried to prevent his scratch. I took him to the hospital and to the best physicians in Peabody without success. About this time some friends who had been cared by the CUTICURA EXEMBLISS pravilled upon me to try them. I began to use them on the 10th of January last. In seven months every particle of the disease was removed. Not a prot or scab remains on his scain to tell the story of his suffering. His hair has returned, and is thick and strong, and his scaip as saved and clean as any child is in the world. I cannot say enough to express my gratitude for this wonderful cure by the CUTICURA EXEMBLES and wish all similarly afficied to know that my statement is true and without exaggescation. CHARLES McKAY, Penbody, Mass.

OCTOBER 6, 1981.

"I have seen Mr. McRay's boy when hadly affected with the Eczema. He was a pittful sight to look at. I know that he has tried our best physicians, and did all a father could do for a suffering child; but availed nothing. I know that the statements he has made you as regards the curing of his boy by your CUTICUTA KEMEDIES are true in every particular.

WILLIAM J. McCARTHY. Peabody, Mass CUTICUEA SOAP, 25 cents; CHIGURA RESOL-KENT, \$1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, Boston, Send for HOW TO CURE SKIN DISEASES."

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Rumors, use Cuticuma Soar. IN ONE MINUTE. Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Sciatic, Sadden, Sharp and Nervous Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, At druggists, 25 cents, FOTTER DRUG COMPANY, Boston, Ije 12-Su, W&w)

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niles from North-Garden depot, ten fr charlottewille; mountain scenery; che sente, Iron, and freestone water. Good ommodations. For further particulars tress M.S. WILLIAM H. GARLAND; North Garden, Albemaric county, Va. DLEASANT SUMMER BOARD

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CITY TAXES.

OFFICE OF CITY COLLECTOR,)
RICHMOND, VA., June 1, 1887. THIS OFFICE WILL BE OPEN DAILY FROM THE 15TH TO THE 30TH

clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving from all persons one half or the whole of the CITY TAXES assessed against them. Five per centum penalty will be added to the whole amount of said bills unless one half thereof be paid on or before June 30th. All daily papers will please copy. je 2-1m

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC NAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 7, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day it was "Resolved, Thata DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT. "Resolved, Thata DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT.
upon the common capital stock of this company and upon its dividend obligations be declared for the half year ending 31st March, 1887, payable on the 1st DAY OF JULY, 1887, to stockholders of record at the date of June 20, 1887, from which date to the 3d day of July, 1887, the books of transfer shall be closed.

J. B. WINSTON, je 8-džw&codtJy3

Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION & COPARTNERSHIP RICHMOND, June 10, 1887. PARTMOND, Julie 10, 1887.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER—
ship.—The firm of SYCLE BROTHE 48
is this day dissolved by mutual consent, All
parties having claims against the concern will
please present them for payment. All parties
indebted to the concern will oblige by paying.
Either party is authorized to receive payment,
je 11-3t JULIUS SYCLE,

COAL AND WOOD. H. WEST, (late of Crump & West. OFFICE RED-FRONT, Thome No. 288.

PROFESSIONAL. B. MUNFORD

(late of Pittsylvania county bar),
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
1113 Main street, Richmond, Va.
(offices formerly occupied by Ould & Carrington),
my 31-2w*

CHEWING-GUM. I am the that holds the Wine that makes STUBER'S WINE SAP taste so fine.

You who are wearied and worn by night chew Stuber's Wine Sap and get bright. It is the girl's delight and friend, and to its enlovment there is no end.

STUBER'S

It strengthens the feeble.

It brightens the mind; it

drives away blues and makes

you so kind. Indeed it does.

WINE SAP CHEWING-GUM.

MANUFACTURED BY HILLER, RAIBERT & CO.

The Wine that I hold is pre-

cious as gold; it's sparkling and red, and won't fly to your head: but it makes you feel good and gives you rich bloed. Try it and be happy, and forget life and its strifes. Stuber's Wine Sap you will find is the clixir of life.

The trade supplied by lobbers, if you iruggist or confectioner does not keep this wonderful Chewing-Gum, send 10 cents in all year and we will mail you a sample box free o

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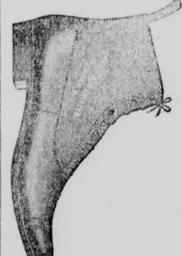
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GENTLEMEN'S SHOES, Low-Quarter # High-Quarter, in all the styles; BOYS' LOW SHOES at about one-half price to close them out.

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